





JOHN S. BAYWARD, Editor.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1841.

Paint.

Our thoughts have recently been turned somewhat upon paint—perhaps, rather more than our eyes. We have revolved in our mind what a useful, what a necessary thing it is. Many a plain woman has been indebted, for her success in matrimony, to paint; and many a house owner, for a good sale, or a good rental, has been indebted to the same thing. Paint, like charity, covers a multitude of imperfections. It is that white paint is agreeable to the eye, and renders such things as it covers agreeable also. Paint gives to buildings durability. It gives a picturesque appearance to the distant village, peeping through its trees and to the populous town it lends the chief part of its beauty. Churches sometimes paint peculiarly—benches, pews, and the like, in various colors, and a gloomy, dilapidated, desolate, appearance they make. Take from churches their paint, as it has been taken from the weather from several in this city, and what abominable forbidding looking objects they become! Paint, then being a conservator of good looks, and of strength, and soundness, how important is it that all who have any thing that needs paint to paint it. It is their duty to do so; and particularly their duty when the thing is of a public nature as a church, and has become an eyesore to all passers-by, and is suffering from exposure to the elements.

Marden's Museum.

MUSEUM a place dedicated to the Muse, to Literature, to Philosophy, to the preservation of rare and curious articles. *Rich's Dictionary* of "museums," galleries of paintings and statues, &c. I only need say that they exist in almost every town in Italy, and open an ample field to the exercise of observation and curiosity. *Estimate*, Italy, Vol. I, Preliminary Discourse. So much for Italy; now for Maine. Every town in this State cannot boast of these public places of resort, nay, there might never have been any great beginning in this way, even in our giant city, had it not been for the singular enterprize and unique taste of our neighbor Marden. He loves to gather up the dusty traits and dusty things of the old world, and of all worlds, and has for a long time, been making collections of various kinds of curiosities, and monstrosities for his own amusement, and perchance the amusement of the public. Recently, learning of an opportunity by which both objects might be accomplished, he has enlarged his cabinet with remarkable specimens from the world of nature, and the world of art filled several large rooms with wax figures displaying murderous intent and love feuds. He has a deep and passionate ambition in this way to extend his conquests, and spread his trophies from story to story in the grand pile of mankind, fish kind and every kind. If the public are not destitute of curiosity, and of that liberality that shall say to him, conqueror go forth, the wonder of the young, and the admiration of the old, they will patronize this concentrated effort, and cheer him in the path he has chosen, and which, to most others, would be thought planted with thorns. The fine arts should be encouraged here—they must be encouraged here, or our own good State may never successfully compete with Italy in the number and brilliancy of her museums!

Mormonism.

It is stated that the Mormons are making a location in the very heart of Philadelphia, having taken a room in the Assembly buildings, which they are about to fit up for their mummery. It is strange how readily men lend themselves to the most ridiculous impostures; but now a days "vive la bagatelle" means "long live to King Humbug."

Virginia and her Banks.

Two acts have just passed the Legislature at Virginia for the partial relief of her banks, by extending to the first day of April next the exemption from the penalties for suspension of specie payment, and for circulating notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

The heavy rain of Thursday last produced considerable freshet in the river Schuylkill and throughout Pennsylvania. In the northern part of the State the rain completely covered the snow, which had previously covered the ground to the depth of two or three feet.

Our Carrier Boys begin to pull their dickies on account of the rare lot of fun, frolic and poetry they have in preparation for their friends, to-morrow.

Mechanics' Association.

Frederick Hobbs, Esq. will deliver a lecture before the Mechanics Association this evening. Members with their families, and friends are invited to attend.

The Mechanics at Burlington, in Iowa Territory, have formed a Mechanics' Association for mutual improvement. A glorious beginning in a new country.

Naval.

The following appointments of Naval Commanders, are from the list of Naval Orders in the last number of the Army and Navy Chronicle:

Capt. J. T. Newton, command of steamer *Mission*.  
Capt. B. Cooper, command of steamer *Fulton*.  
Commander W. Jemmeson, command of reconnoitering, Alexandria, D. C.  
Commander R. Ritchie, command of reconnoitering at Kensington, Philadelphia.  
Commander W. H. Gardner, receiving ship, Norfolk.  
Commander G. F. Pearson, receiving ship, Boston.

Social Advantages of New Year's Day.

Mr. Editor: I wish you would suggest to your readers, the propriety of taking a part in relation to the celebration of New Year's day, from the practice of some of our cities. In New York and various other places, the day is devoted to the cultivation of the harmonies of society. By which I mean the promotion of general good will and good feeling among the citizens, by a free interchange of visits. On that day every house is open to visitors. Cake and wine and something coffee are placed on side tables for their refreshment. The ladies remain at home to receive calls, and the gentlemen go round to make them. There are many benefits attending the custom. By having a day so set apart for the purpose, a great convenience is offered for the keeping up acquaintanceship, and forming new ones. By a call on that day, all jealousies, coolnesses, and fancied wrongs are done away with, and parties, whom trifling causes had estranged, wipe off old scores and become warm friends anew. Those who are desirous of making acquaintances find easy opportunities on that day, which, in the ordinary intercourse of society, they might never find. A call made with the introduction of a friend accomplishes the object, without formality or ceremony. The parties may afterwards cultivate the acquaintance, or let it drop, as they find it more or less agreeable. To gentlemen whose business or habits, indispose them to spend much time in visiting, the custom affords a means of keeping their connexion with society, with very little loss of time. The yearly call answers sufficiently the purpose of keeping alive the acquaintanceship. And there is so little ceremony about it, that the most diffident, or bashful can go through with it, without a painful effort.

The custom has been complained of in some places, because it has been subject to abuse. The principal source of abuse has been the wine. It has been found that the exposure of some thirty or forty invitations to take a glass of wine or egg-nog, has a tendency, in some degree adverse to the temperance movement. All that is required to remedy this abuse, is to withhold the wine. And the practice of taking the wine has been much diminished of late.

Some of the most enlightened householders now abstain from setting it, or any of its kindred combinations before their visitors. There is another abuse sometimes practised. Ill-bred people take advantage of the opportunity to introduce themselves to houses where their acquaintance is not deserved. To remedy this, it is only necessary that it should be understood that no gentleman can be welcome to families where he is not acquainted without the introduction of a friend. With this introduction and the improvement of an entire prohibition of wine and spirits, I think the custom very commendable, and deserving of imitation as far as circumstances will permit.

Note. We heartily agree in the suggestions of our correspondent. Our citizens need something of the kind to remove the rust upon the social feelings. The way to do it, is, to begin. The women and girls will please to remain at home to-morrow, and we shall see whether a lack of gallantry, or of courage shall prevent the men from paying their respects. For one, we intend to call on the women, to-morrow, that's a fact!

Answer and Illustration of the Problem proposed by "X."

F. L. W. gives the following rule for the solution of the problem proposed by "X." and for all similar ones:  
Multiply one half the length of the stick by the ratio of the less number of men to the greater, and the result will be the distance from the centre at which the greater number of men should be placed. In the problem proposed 1-2 2 1 2 1 2 6 the distance from the centre at which the two men should be placed, which, in this case, is the same as the distance from the end.

18 feet 3 feet  
15 feet 6 feet

The yoke is the fulcrum over which the two parts, one 6 feet, and the other 18 feet, exercise their balancing power. The weight of the 6 ft. or less part, falls at a distance of 3 feet from the fulcrum; the weight of the greater at a distance of 9 feet, therefore, the greater part in this respect has an advantage equal to 3 times the less; but, again, the greater of itself is 3 times as heavy, consequently, it has, in all, an advantage equal to 9 times the less; consequently but 1-9 of the 18 feet will be balanced by the 6 feet 2 feet.

Thus we have 2 feet balanced on the yoke. There remains 16 feet a dead unbalanced weight to be supported equally by the 2 men on one side and the 1 man on the other.

The OPERATIVES' MAGAZINE, and LOWELL ARTS.

Published by an Association of Female Operatives.

Here is the ninth number of a monthly periodical, the matter of which is prepared by an Association of the Factory Girls in the "City of Spindles." We rejoice at the spread of the doctrine, work hands work heads labor and think! The number before us is an interesting one; but the girls must write, and dig, in their intellectual pursuits, and make use of the Magazine, as an instrument to give them more strength, assurance and power. They don't begin to know yet what they can do, and the gaping public think it strange that those who work should be able to write so well! Now, the fact is, and these girls and other laborers must go to work and prove it, that physical labor promotes intellectual labor, and that the true women and true men are best cultivated by uniting these two kinds of labor.

Two articles have been printed out to us at

the production of two girls from Maine, and

right creditable are they.

Here is one of them:

A Leaf accompanying a Letter from a Friend.

Bright leaf of the forest,  
A welcome to thee.  
Say, what is thy message?  
Come, whisper to me.  
The crimson of Autumn  
Hath tinged thy young brow;  
Thou lookest all lonely  
Come, speak to me now!

No leaf of the forest,  
No stray vine and leaf,  
I am not a stranger  
Sent hither to die.  
The message of friendship  
I've borne on my wing  
Then count not a trifle,  
The poor, fragile thing

A leaf from her woodland  
She saw me descend;  
She bade me haste hither  
And greet thee, her friend;  
She bade me inform thee  
Of things that have been  
Now, hark! let me tell thee  
Of what I have seen.

I've lived but one Summer,  
But sweet was the spot  
That nurtured my childhood  
The door of her cot  
I've gazed on her proudly  
Rejoicing to be  
Of that happy cluster  
Her loved canopy.

I've played in the zephyr  
That fanned her fair cheek;  
She looked oh, so gentle,  
I wished she would speak.  
She smiled on me sweetly,  
Then brushed off a tear  
My life I'd have given  
To cause her to hear.

But then she would commune  
With spirits so pure  
Submissive and willing  
Her lot would endure  
I deemed it was sinful  
To cherish that thought  
For pleasures unearthly  
Her lost sense hath brought.

And oft have I seen her,  
With eyes that would speak,  
In prayer look to heaven  
Prayer fervent and meek;  
Then sunshine succeeded  
To darkness and storm;  
The rainbow of promise  
Encircled her form.

Come hither, my fair one,  
Lie close to my heart  
Say, did she inspire thee  
Such truths to impart?  
Then talk to me often,  
And be thou my own,  
For she who hath sent  
Speaks in thy each tone.

MAINE.

Indians at Washington—Interview with the President.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, under the date of Saturday evening says: The delegation of Indians from the Green Bay country were to-day presented to the President of the United States. They were accompanied by the Secretary of War and their interpreter. The Indians came here to represent the interests of their tribe, and if possible to make some new regulation with Government which they regarded as more advantageous to themselves.

A formal and interesting talk was held with the President, in which brief addresses were made and responses given. A Chief of the Potawatamies expressed his desire to change on the part of the tribe certain utensils allowed under a former treaty, and mainly of iron, for powder and ball. The President in reply persuaded him there were things more important than munitions of war to the Indians, and the main one he argued with great simplicity, earnestness and effect, was that of education. Instead of spending the balance due from the Government to the tribe in the means of warfare, the President told the Chief of the benefits and blessings of an education to their children.

The Indian acknowledged the truth of what was said, promised to receive the advice given, in good faith, and to apply the fund due, to the establishment of schools among the tribe. "Father," said he, first taking all present by the hand, "we thank you, and as long as rivers shall flow, and the grass be green, we hope to be at peace with you."

The President reciprocated the sentiment and exhorted the Indian to leave off his hunting, to cultivate the earth, and to be wise and industrious. The meeting continued for about an hour, and was of the most interesting character.

Latest from Mexico.

We have accounts from Tampico to the 31st inst. and from the city of Mexico to the 21st ult.

By order of the Mexican government, raw cotton, tobacco, and cotton twist, are forbidden. Cotton goods are to be seized and burnt, and not sold as formerly.

A committee of respectable merchants had been appointed to devise and report a plan of reforms for the tariff, or arancel.

It is said too that a report had been made by Messrs. Confo (from Vera Cruz), Vijo (from Vera Cruz), and Sanchez (from Mexico), all of whom had been appointed to draw up a plan for commercial courts, has since agreed upon a system which has been approved of by the government, but had not yet been published. This law will be of great benefit to commerce in general, and will be received with general satisfaction.

General Santa Anna has declared that no permit will ever be granted for the importation of cotton twist and raw cotton, as he has determined on protecting home industry by all the means in his power.

By a decree dated Mexico, November 13, 1841, the *jucos de hacienda*, and other officers of the revenue, are ordered to have recourse to the most rigorous measures for suppressing the smuggling of goods via Texas.

Another decree dated November 15, orders that no *condigna* shall leave the capital for Vera Cruz, before the month of January, 1842.—A. U. Cour.

Yankee Enterprise.

In a lecture upon the subject of Education, delivered before a numerous and refined audience, at Washington City, on the 20th inst., the Hon. Levi Woodbury instanced a proof of American genius as he expressed of Yankee ingenuity, industry, perseverance and success, never surpassed. A citizen of New Hampshire procured native lead from the mines of Missouri or Wisconsin, refined it, made water pipes, and sent them to the Sandwich Islands, to be used in supplying whale ships with pure water, from the interior of one of the islands.

From Florida.

By the steamer *Cin.anti*, Capt. SMITH, arrived on Saturday from Palatka, we learn that the expedition of Lieut. G. W. PATTEN to the head waters of the St. Johns, after an absence of ten days, returned to Fort Mellon on the 8th inst. The country South of Lake Harney was inundated and it was next to impossible to ascertain the true channel. The consequence was that the canoes were frequently entangled amid intricacies from which it was difficult to liberate them. Lt. Patten examined several places, on two of which he discovered fields containing sweet potatoes, Lima beans, pepper, &c. which the Indians, had planted during the summer. The Indians, however, had left the islands, probably to join the forces of San Jones or Hullock. Tustenuggee.

We further learn that Lt. Col. Riley had arrived at Fort Pierce, and was daily expected by the land route to Fort Meilen. *Savannah Republican*.

Tennessee.

The plan of dividing the State of Tennessee into two different commonwealths, is seriously entertained by many of the citizens of that State. A motion to appoint a committee, to consider the constitutionality and expediency of the measure, was made in the Senate on the 6th inst.

The City Council of Philadelphia.

On Thursday last, abolished the office of President of the Girard College. Professor Baile has occupied the post for some time, and has been in Europe in behalf of the institution; but there are now no specific duties for such an officer to perform. *Advertiser*.

A Productive Farm.

Mr. Hill, in his Monthly Visitor, a capital Agricultural periodical by the way, gives the following account of the "Davis farm" at Augusta, (Me.). This farm consists of 500 acres, and sold a few years since for \$25,000.

"Unlike other Eastern land purchases, this has proved to be at that price a profitable investment. The superintendent of the farm informed us that he had paid over to the owners, as net profit from this land for one year \$3000, and that he has saved from the profits as his personal compensation besides, about \$1600 in the same time. His ordinary crop of potatoes was 3500 bushels and for these he had often obtained forty cents the bushel. The farm yielded annually from 120 to 200 tons of English hay, worth from ten to fifteen dollars the ton. There was a large apple orchard upon the farm from which a profit is generally derived. The occupants showed us some large corn, which had been raised the last season at the rate of 60 bushels the acre.

This farm might be made far more productive than it now is. It is too large for a profitable New England farm, cultivated under the eye of a single occupant in the most advantageous manner. It would make four or five good farms, and its produce might be made to reach four or five times the present amount."

Smoking.

The practice of smoking is declared by physicians to be actually one of the most efficient causes of the German tendency to disease of the lungs. In point of expense, its waste is enormous. In Hamburg alone, fifty thousand boxes of cigars have been consumed in a year. Each box costing about \$8 sterling, \$400,000 puffed into the air! It is a crime to shorten life, or extinguish faculties, the authority of the chief German physiologists charges this custom with effecting both in a very remarkable degree. It is computed that of twenty deaths of men between the age of eighteen and thirty-five, ten originate in the waste of the constitution by smoking. Tobacco burns out their blood, their teeth, their eyes, their brains, turns their flesh into mummy, and their mind into metaphysics.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29, 1841.

New York Monday, Dec. 27.

Flour There have been no operations for shipment to-day, and the sales have only been at retail. Quotations are only nominal; Ohio and Genesee, good order, \$6 1/2; Troy 6 1/2; Michigan 6 1/2; Georgetown 6 3/4; Brandywine 6 3/4. The market has evidently a downward tendency.

Grain No sales have been reported, and the quantity offering is not large. Holders ask for Rye and Barley 75c, North River Oats 50 a c2, Jersey 45 a 47.

Shells Pearls are very dull at 5 3/4; small sales pots have been made at 5 7/8 a 5 7/4.

Maine Temperance Union.

The Annual Meeting of the Maine Temperance Union will be held at Augusta, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2d days of February next. All Temperance Societies of whatever name or denomination are respectfully invited to send delegates to the meeting; and all individuals interested in the cause of Temperance are requested to meet with us and take part in our deliberations.

Our motto is—"Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, as an emblem of drink for our selves or others," and we desire a full and hearty co-operation with all who recognize the same principle.

Nature will be given liberally, of the particular house at which the meeting will be held.

P. SANFORD, Executive Committee of the Middle District.  
B. NASON,  
EBEN FULLER,  
T. ADAMS,  
December 4, 1841.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday evening, by Rev. Mr. Hedze, Capt. James Dunning, (of the firm of J. & A. Dunning, Merchants,) to Miss Charlotte A. Hook, all of this city.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, by John S. Bayward, Mr. Hiram G. Claridge to Miss Catherine Lovanseller, Mr. Jeremiah L. Roundy, of Almond, to Miss Mary Ann Roundy, of this city.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

At New York, 28th, brig *Caroline* and *Mary*, Cole, from Mobile.  
Below New Orleans, 15th, bark *Anna*, Patten, from Manzanar.  
At Wilmington, N. C., 17th, brig *Ladyette*, Attwood, Mattingue.

THE BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1842.

Will be published about the 30th of December.

PURCHASERS are requested to send in their orders, as early as possible to Messrs. Thomas Groom & Co., 22 State Street, and they will meet with all due attention.

The *Business Directory*, of the various Business and Professions in Boston, so happily begun in last year's Almanac, will be continued in this, with all the improvements that our experience may have afforded. The Almanac for 1842 will be of the same size as that of 1841, and bound in the same beautiful style.

If there should be any who have not seen this publication, the Proprietor would beg leave to say, that it is a neat little volume of 120 pages, well printed, beautifully bound in cloth, lettered in gold, and contains as much matter as an ordinary 8vo volume, and is sold for the very low price of 25c per copy. The Calendar pages are very complete, containing besides the usual matter, a complete record of the Weather in Boston during the past year. Also, each Calendar page is accompanied with a memorandum page, on which the accounts of a family, or other domestic matters may be registered. The paper, being of a strong and firm texture is easily written upon.

Boston, Dec. 1, 1841.

New Year's Ball.

GENTLEMEN who attend the Ball at the City House, on Friday evening next, are requested to leave their names at the Bar for the purpose. Dancing to commence at 7 P. M. Per Order.

HALLOWEIL & HARLOW.

WISH to purchase 100 M. Ash bbl. Hoop Poles, 20 M. Ash and Oak Hhd. Poles, 100 M. Pine Bbl. Staves, 100 M. White Ash Bbl. Staves, 20 M. Ash bbl. Heading. For which a fair price will be given.

CORN Afloat.

3000 RUSHELS Yellow Corn, for sale on board schr. *Spartan*, Apply to JAMES AREY, Jr., or T. B. MONTGOMERY, Bangor. Frankfort, Dec. 31, 1841.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of DANIEL STONE & Co. doing business in Bangor and Houlton, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

DANIEL STONE, HENRY LOVEJOY.

December 27, 1841.

A RICH HOLIDAY PRESENT.

WE hardly know of a more beautiful gift than this Annual, as our readers are probably aware, has passed into the hands of a new publisher, and it is a singularly happy circumstance that he has taken it upon himself to make it equal, to say the least, to any thing of the kind which has issued from the press in this country. What we admire most in the *Taken*, is that its articles are worth reading, and read well. This rare praise of an Annual—(Mercantile Journal)—is a full of spirited engravings, and is up in rich, chaste binding, and would constitute a splendid gift for "New Year's Day."

For sale by SMITH & PENNO Dec 31.

1842!

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

THIS is an occasion for the reciprocation of good wishes, and presenting mementos of the year. Appropriate BOOKS, PERIODICALS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., for this purpose, for all ages, may be found for sale at the bookstore of the subscriber, (31) F. F. DUREN, Next the Post Office.

JANUARY 1, 1842.

GIFTS OF THE SEASON at DUREN'S.—The richest collection to be found in Bangor. Also, a great variety of Children's Books, and examine.

ROSE-WOOD WORK BOXES.

A FEW superior finished and furnished Rose Wood Work Boxes; plain do. Also, the very, Ebony and Morocco Card Cases and Wallets, French Neck and Head Ornaments; Berlin Iron Belts, Necklaces, and Bracelets; Pocket Watches; Silk and Bead Purses; Grace Hosiery; Pocket Mouth and Hand Mirrors; Rubber Goggles; Gold and Silver cold gold warranted Spectacles; Steel Beads; Gold do; Opera and Reading Glasses; Spectacles, &c., received at No. 7, sign of the Golden Combs, by T. G. BROWN & CO. Dec 31.

MINIATURE SETTINGS.

CHASED and plain Miniature Settings and Lockets, received at No. 7, Main Street, sign of the Golden Combs, by T. G. BROWN & CO. A few dozen RAZORS, which are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded. Also, Chapin's celebrated Razor Strop. Dec 31.

COAT LOST.

LOST from a Sled on Main street, this morning, a Lion Skin Wrapper, with pocket upon the outside, a pair of Woolen Mittens in the pockets. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to SMITH & PENNO, Booksellers, Main street, will be suitably rewarded. Dec 31.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

JOHN H. HUNT.

Draper and Tailor.

HAVING taken store No. 3, Stricklands Block, on the Kenduskeag Bridge, has on hand a good assortment of Fashionable Goods in his line, such as—French, English, German and American Broad and Beaver Cloths.

Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings and Trimmings of all kinds, which he will sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. The latest fashions recently received from Philadelphia, and the Tailoring Business executed in all its variety with despatch and promptness, which he hopes will secure him a share of the patronage of his friends and the public.

GARMENTS made and trimmed at reasonable prices.

Dec 31 1841.

PROUTY.

NEW invented India Rubber Sticking Plaster, "which does not wash off" for sale at BEE'S.

BARNABY RUDGE.

A NEW WORK By Charles Dickens. (Box) for sale at BEE'S.

PEASE'S CANDY.

A REMEDY unrivaled for Coughs and Colds. A new supply received by D. B. GIBBS, only authorized agent for the sale of the above Candy in Bangor.

LADY'S BOOK for January, 1842.

Received at BEE'S Dec 30.

Only One Dollar!

FOR a fine article of Village and Low-Lee Kid Walking Shoes, at RICE & GODFREY, No. 2 West Market Square.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED by Stage this morning, appropriate for the coming New Year's Day. E. F. DUREN Dec 29.

Dancing Pumps!

A BEAUTIFUL article of Kid Dancing Pumps, may be found at RICE & GODFREY, No. 2 West Market Square.

Misses' Shoes!

A GOOD assortment of black and brown round Slippers and Pies, precisely the style for a dancing or dress shoe. RICE & GODFREY, No. 2 West Market Square. Dec 29.

THE JACQUETTE.

A NEW NOVEL, by G. P. R. JAMES, Esq. For sale by SMITH & PENNO Dec 29.

FLOUR—FLOUR.

100 BBLs. superior Genesee flour, just received and for sale by J. NICKERSON & CO. No. 2 City Point Block. Dec 29.

MAINE JUSTICE.

The new edition for sale by E. F. DUREN Dec 29.

LBS. COTTON WARP.

Nov. 16. W. A. BLAKE Dec 29.

ANNUALS 1842.

FOR sale by E. F. DUREN Dec 7.







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